

"YEBISU"
THE FAVOURITE BEER
OF JAPAN.
Per Case of 8 Doz.\$16
PURE AND PALATABLE.
SOLE AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

MARTELL'S
BRANDIES HAVE A WORLD-
WIDE REPUTATION.
For Doz.\$26
V.S.O.P. 31
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SOLE AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road.

No. 14,125 號伍十式百壹千肆萬壹第 日玖初月伍閏年亥十二緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 3RD, 1903. 伍拜禮 號三月七年叁零百九千壹英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

TO OWNERS OF DOGS.
**WATSON'S
ANTISEPTIC
DOG SOAP**
DESTROYS ALL PARASITES,
REMOVES SMELL FROM THE COAT,
PREVENTS RED MANGE.
**A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.**
ESTABLISHED 1841.
CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S
Price \$11.75 PER DOZEN
NET.
"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong.

W. BREWER & CO.
33 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.
NEW BOOKS BY ENGLISH MAIL.
The Wisdom of the Wise, by Hobbes ... \$2.10
The Art of Good Talking ... 0.50
Marriage, by Rev. E. J. Hardy ... 0.50
"Author of 'How to be Happy'
"Through Married" ... 0.50
Academy Pictures, in 4 Parts ... each 1.00
SWAN FOUNTAIN PENS.
PELICAN FOUNTAIN PENS.
INDEPENDENT STYLOGRAPH PENS.
DE LA RUE'S PNEUMATIC PLAYING
CARDS.
SANDOW'S GRIP DUMBBELLS.
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AYRES' CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS
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BASEBALL GEAR. GOLF BALLS.
Electrical Instruments ... 8.00

NERNST
NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.
BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY
AS CHEAP AS GAS!
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. or SIEMSEN & CO.

FIRST AND FOREMOST!
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SUCCESS ATTENDING THE INTRODUCTION
INTO THIS COLONY OF OUR "STONE GINGER BEER" AND THE STILL
INCREASING DEMAND, WE HAVE NOW, FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR
NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS ADDED TO OUR LIST OF BEVERAGES A
COMBINATION OF PURE LONDON GIN AND GINGER BEER WHICH WHEN
ORDERING PLEASE ASK FOR

**"CROWN BRAND STONE GINGER
BEER AND GIN."**
WATKINS, LD., HONGKONG.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."
HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.
PURVEYORS TO THE IMPERIAL COURT AT BERLIN.
CARLOWITZ & CO. Sole Agents.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**
PREMIUMS. RESERVE FUNDS.
1862 £24,045 £7,000
1882 £490,001 £245,682
1902 £1,261,898 £1,457,217
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1903.

ASAHI. THE CELEBRATED BEER OF JAPAN.
PER CASE 8 DOZ. PINTS. ... \$16.00
PER CASE 4 DOZ. QUARTS ... 14.00

MUTSUYA HIRANO WATER
THE ONLY MINERAL WATER BOTTLED WITH ITS OWN
"NATURAL CARBONIC ACID GAS."
PATRONISED BY H.H. THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.
PER CASE 48 PINTS ... \$6.50
PER CASE 100 1-PINTS ... 8.50
G. GIRAUT, AGENT.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS.
WITH ALL REQUISITES.
SIEMSEN & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

**KODAKS,
FILMS,
PAPERS**
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
**DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.**
GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STORE IN CHINA.

ACHEE & CO.,
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL
Hongkong, 1st April, 1903.

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LD.
LONDON,
AND
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT FORM.
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HONGKONG HOTEL
A First Class Hotel in every respect.
Elegantly Furnished Rooms, Draw
Music, and Smoking Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for H
residents.
Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.
Private Dining Rooms.
Special Dining Room for large parties.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European
Matron in attendance.
Ladies' Cloak Room.
Ping-Pong Room.
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.
Electric Lighting.
Electric Fans (if required).
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Wines and Groceries specially imported by
the Hotel.
Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerating
machinery.
Hotel Linen washed on the premises by
machinery.
Bedroom Accommodation—121 rooms.
Fire Extinguishing Mains and Emergency
Exits on every floor.
CHARGES MODERATE.
H. HAYNES,
Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.
Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-
West Monsoon.
A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
INTO THE HOTEL.
Telephone No. 29.
Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1903.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty rooms, elegantly furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.
PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, near the
Tram Terminus.
Tel. 56.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

MACAO HOTEL
(LATE KING-KEEN HOTEL)
THIS favorite and long-established Hotel
is situated on the sea-front, commanding
a magnificent view of the harbour and adjacent
islands, and is open to the cool southerly breezes
in summer.
The Bedrooms are large, cool, airy, well
ventilated and handsomely furnished.
The Cuisine is excellent and is under direct Euro-
pean supervision.
Picnic, Boating or Shooting Parties specially
catered for. A commodious and comfortable
steamer-houseboat, with sleeping accommo-
dation for six passengers and every convenience,
is provided for the use of visitors, at reason-
able rates.
A Military Band plays in the Gardens, close
to the Hotel, three times a week.
Sea Bathing.
Steamers to and from Macao every morn-
ing and afternoon.
WM. FARMER, E. G. JORDAN,
Proprietor, Manager.
[a1573]

"BOA VISTA"
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA)
MACAO
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision,
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desiring of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (s.s. *Heungshan*), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER.

**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., very 1 hour.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPE. "AT. CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
J. D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1903.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.90 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
No. 11, 14th May, 1903.

VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM
We are Sole Agents for the following—
MONOPOLE, FUTURE, CENTAUR, and
NEW PREMIER CYCLES. Best American
Machines in the Market, always on hand and
for Sale. Also a Large Assortment of SECOND-
HAND MACHINES of various makes,
nearly as good as new, at greatly reduced prices.
MOTOR CYCLES, MAIL CARTS,
RICKSHAS FITTED WITH PNEUMATIC
TYRES and BALL BEARINGS throughout.
Everything in the trade always kept in
stock. First-class workmanship guaranteed in
all branches of the business. Re-enamelling a
speciality.
McKIRDY & CO.,
43 & 44A, Queen's Road East.
[a1335]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.
ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.
35 Bedrooms, excellently furnished.
Bath to each room.
Lining-room and Cuisine under strict
supervision.
European and American Wines, Spirits, and
Beers.
POOL AND BILLIARDS.
English, American and Manila Newspapers on
file.
Terms: \$4 to \$7.00 per day; \$85 to \$120 per
month.
JAS. D. M. CAMERON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1903.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
SHAMEN, CANTON,
BRITISH CONCESSION.
GOOD Accommodation.
Excellent Cuisine.
Every Convenience for Tourists.
T. P. D. CAUZ, Manager.
Canton, 1st October, 1901.

HOCKS & MOSELLES.
PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL OUR HOCKS AND MOSELLES ARE
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO.
COBLENTZ.
Telephone No. 75
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
16, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1903.

COTNAM & CO. FIRST-CLASS OUTFITTERS.
SHIRTS.
WHITE, PRINT, ZEPHYR, AND MATT SHIRTS.
SMART DESIGNS. STYLISH FINISH.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.
SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,
\$25 PER DOZ.
Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.
C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT
\$22 PER DOZ.
This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal.
DOURO PORT.
\$15.75 PER DOZ.
A fine, full, and fruity wine.
AMOFOSO SHERRY,
\$22 PER DOZ.
LA TORRE SHERRY,
\$18.50 PER DOZ.
A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.
BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—
D.O.M.,
\$43.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS.
\$45.50 PER 2 DOZ. PINTS.
THE ELITE OF WHISKY—
THE "PALL MALL,"
\$22 PER DOZ.
11 Years old the finest quality shipped.
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.
**C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL
BLEND WHISKY,**
\$11.75 PER DOZ.
Very soft, palatable, and mature.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS. THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE.
AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. LD.
ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS NOW IN OPERATION IN CANTON AND
KOWLOON.
INCANDESCENT LAMPS, ARC LAMPS AND
NERNST LAMPS SUPPLIED.
ESTIMATES MADE FOR ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL WORK AND SUPPLIES.
Apply to—
THE MANAGER OF WORKS AT HUNGHOM;
OR
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
SUMMER GOODS.
BATHING DRESSES AND DRAWERS,
A. S. A. SWIMMING COSTUMES,
BATH ROBES AND TOWELS.
SUMMER PYJAMAS
IN
ARTEX, THIN FLANNEL AND SILK AND WOOL.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SCOTCH
WHISKY.WATSON'S
CELEBRATED
BLENDVERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKYA blend of the finest WHISKIES dis-
tilled in SCOTLAND, of great age; very fine
and mellow.Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the
BEST BLEND in the FAR EAST.
Per Dozen ... \$16.50The following are also recommended, and
are unsurpassed in quality:—

- Per Doz. ... \$12.00
- A.—THORNE'S BLEND ... \$12.00
- B.—GLENORCHY, MEADOW
BLEND, a fine "Soda"
WHISKY of great age ... 12.00
- C.—ABERLOUR, GLENLIVET 13.50
- D.—H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest
Old Malt Scotch Whiskies 16.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On the 29th May, on board the Spanish mail
steamer *San Juan*, off Scotland, the wife of
JUAN MENCARINI, I.M. Customs, of San Alfonso,
Lima, Peru, arrived in Hongkong.

At Melchior, Mecklenburg, Germany, the wife
of G. ARZANOWSKI, of Hongkong, of a son. Cost
papers please copy.

P.O. No. 33. Telephone No. 12

BIRTHS.

On the 29th May, on board the Spanish mail
steamer *San Juan*, off Scotland, the wife of
JUAN MENCARINI, I.M. Customs, of San Alfonso,
Lima, Peru, arrived in Hongkong.

At Melchior, Mecklenburg, Germany, the wife
of G. ARZANOWSKI, of Hongkong, of a son. Cost
papers please copy.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DE VOUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 3rd July, 1903.

The English mail which reached the Colony yesterday brought some further discussion on the Straits currency question. The most important item was the announcement that the meeting of the Straits Settlement Association in London decided, almost unanimously, on the 3rd ult. that the ratio to be aimed at in the projected change of currency in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States should be that of a 2s. dollar. The difficulty in selecting a ratio arises from the danger, on the one hand, of fixing it too low, in which case the new currency would be immediately snapped up, and, on the other hand, of fixing it too high, in which case it would paralyse trade. In favour of the 2s. dollar are the facts that this is the value of the Japanese yen and the coming Filipino peso; that it is the equality of the rate adopted in Siam; and that Indo-China will probably also adopt a 2s. dollar. In an article on the subject the latest number of the *London and China Express* says:—"The idea is naturally that a rate for the new dollar should be fixed at a price that is not likely to be exceeded by the market value of the silver in the coin. One of the reasons that the Committee did not mention, or rather recommend, any particular ratio, was to afford time for the mercantile community to fully consider the matter, and also to see what the course of silver was likely to be. At that time—the end of last year,

—people were talking about silver at a price that meant a dollar at a sterling value of 1s. Since then there has been a fair rise in value, and we are now asked to look on the possibility of something more than a 2s. value to the dollar." Our contemporary, however, does not look for the rise of silver to a price which would jeopardise a 2s. dollar, and, even supposing that such an event appeared to be within measurable distance of accomplishment, presumes that further legislative enactments could be brought into force, by which the starvation process could be further resorted to and the price forced to, say, 2s. 6d. per dollar. This of course would mean a disturbance of values and a reversion to the present instability shown by fluctuations in exchange. But it need not be necessary, the *Express* adds, to proceed at a greater pace, or to a higher figure, in the starvation policy than would suffice to keep the currency in the Colony and out of the melting-pot. "There is likewise the reflection that most people with capital, or savings, in the East do not show the same decided objections to a rise in value that they do to a fall; and the Straits is no exception to the rule."

In the same number the *London and China Express* states that it learns that the negotiations with the Indian Government as to the coinage of the new currency for the Straits Settlements have not yet resulted in any arrangement being arrived at. The Indian mints are at present fully occupied in the re-coining of old rupees, and hesitate to give the desired facilities; it is to be hoped, however, that minting can be done in India, as there would naturally be a considerable saving of time over the same work being done in this country, our contemporary concludes. The whole question of currency is an extremely thorny one, it must be admitted, and it passes the wit of any man, however much study he may have given to the subject, to predict the course of events after the change of a country from a silver to a gold standard. The disadvantages of the fluctuating rate of exchange, however, are so marked and the results to the countries which have recently changed are, comparatively, so encouraging that we are bound to ask that the fullest possible expert opinion be gathered to discover whether in the case of Hongkong too it is not feasible to put the currency upon a stable basis.

The U.S. surveying-ship *Pathfinder* left yesterday for Manila.

Six cases of plague, all Chinese and four fatal, were notified during the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday. Three cases were "found."

Among the passengers departing by the *Kokata Maru* to-day was Mr. Frank Hazeland, Police Magistrate, who goes home on a very well earned year's leave.

For the gunboat *Bramble* and *Britomart*, which have just completed a three years' commission on this station and are to be recommissioned at Hongkong for further service, new crews will be sent out in the cruiser *Leviathan*.

The following appointments have been made by the Admiralty:—Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. T. Bruce, K.C.M.G., to be vice-admiral; Lieut. I. W. Gibbins, M.V.O., to *Leviathan*, on commissioning; Chaplain: Rev. J. S. Borrowdale, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16.

At the opening by the King of Siam on the 19th ult. of the Fetechari Railway, His Majesty conferred honours on several of the staff, Mr. Gohrie receiving the 2nd class of the Crown of Siam, and Mr. Klok the 3rd Class, and Mr. Thiel the 4th Class of the same Order.

The 4th Class of the White Elephant has also been conferred on Mr. Canova, and Mr. Goetz, who, however, were not present.

By permission of Major Redcliffe and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme, during dinner, at the King Edward Hotel to-day (weather permitting):—
March: "Le Conquerant," ... Ord Humo
Overture: "Stradella," ... Florey
Selection: "Hibernia," ... Knappey
Song: "Liberalism," ... Carly Kay
Selection: "Floradora," ... Leslie Stuart
Waltz: "A Greek Slave," ... Sidney Sturt
Two-Step: "Mamelin Moss," ... Thurban
"God Save the King."

In a paragraph in its issue of yesterday evening our senior evening contemporary contradicts a statement that a portion of the constructional work on the Jubilee Road had been destroyed in the recent rains. The statement in question appeared in the issue of the *Daily Press* of the 1st inst., and despite the contradiction of our contemporary we see no reason to doubt the authenticity of the information, which came from a reliable source. The term "constructional work" need not necessarily be taken as referring only to superstructures such as bridges and retaining walls; the macadamising of a road is just as much constructional work as is the building of structures, we take it, and viewed in that light the statement referred to is quite correct and beyond contradiction. We may add that the Jubilee Road is on the Victoria side of the harbour, and that floods in the New Territory, however serious, are not likely to affect it.

Electric bells have been ordered for the Imperial Summer Palace at Peking.

As soon as the U.S. naval demonstration at Chefoo is finished, Admiral Evans sails on the *Kentucky* for America.

The Japan Red Cross Society has now 857,948 members, its annual receipts being estimated at 2,263,881 yen.

A Seoul despatch says that a number of Court officials have been arrested in connection with a plot to administer poison to the Emperor of Corea.

The number of foreigners in prison in Japan at the beginning of June was thirty. They consisted of one Englishman, one German, one American, three Russians, twenty-one Chinese, and three Coreans.

A New York report says that "Anthony Hope" (A. H. Hawkins) is engaged to Miss Elizabeth Sheldon, daughter of Charles M. Sheldon of New York, and sister of Miss Suzanne Sheldon, the actress, who is engaged to Hugh Ainley, a rising theatrical star in London.

The Paris *Figaro* announces that M. Bulloche, Secretary-General of the Government of Indo-China, has been sent to Paris by M. Doumergue. He is to supply the French Government with information concerning the modification recently sanctioned by the Government of Indo-China in the plans of the Yunnan Railway.

The Japanese Government has, a Tokyo despatch to the *Osaka Asahi* says, decided to construct a fine new building for its legation at Peking, at a cost of 250,000 yen. The despatch adds that the work will be taken in hand at an early date, and that it is expected to be completed in three years.

All the Japanese warships belonging to the Maizuru Admiralty, having assembled at Maizuru, proceeded on the 25th ult. to engage in manoeuvres in that locality, the manoeuvres to last a fortnight. Rear Admiral Inouye, Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the Emperor of Japan, commands the manoeuvres.

The *Straits Echo* publishes a telegram dated London, June 19th:—"A thorough enquiry has been ordered to go into the details of the alleged looting on the occupation of Manila by the American forces of the silver-ware from the Governor's Palace, and many valuables and in some cases priceless objects of art and vertu from the Municipal Museum."

A telegram dated London, 16th June, says:—"Renter learns that the telegram received in Paris from Bangkok relating to Kelantan is incorrect. The agreement was completed some months ago. The administration of Kelantan is not in the hands of the British, and no British force of 300 has been despatched to Kelantan, where there are only a few Sikh and Pathan guards."

The latest invention of a Japanese scientist is mentioned by the *Jiji*. It is a method of telling the approach of a thunderstorm, and is the work of Mr. Okada, of the Central Meteorological Observatory. Mr. Okada owns something, it seems, to wireless telegraphy, the principles of which are utilised in his invention. He claims that his apparatus will give warning of a thunderstorm four hours before its occurrence.

A special telegram to the *Shanghai Times* dated Peking, 22nd June, says:—"The Chinese Imperial Resident at Ourga, Mongolia, has filed a lengthy complaint with the government concerning the high-handed manner adopted by Russian officials in their treatment of the Chinese authorities of that district. The report contains many startling features. It is represented that the Chinese subjects are but a lit le better than mere puppets in the hands of the Russians. The latter are greatly feared because of their domineering actions. The Chinese Imperial Resident declares that he has lost his personality with the people. Russian officials are said to have taken hold of the administrative forces. The matter is receiving the grave attention of Peking officials."

Some of the French Colonial party argue that the extension to the 31st December of the period within which the Convention of the 7th October may be ratified, is an illegal act. The previous extension was to the 31st March, and it was not till the 7th April that the further extension was proposed. But in the meantime, so the argument runs, the treaty had been annulled by the expiration of the period within which it could be ratified. M. Etienne's report presented before the Chambers rose, simply stated that on the 1st April the Convention became caducous. "It is for us," writes the Paris correspondent of the *Avenir du Tonkin*, "to repeat daily that the Franco-Siamese treaty and M. Delcasse are equally caducous." At the same time this correspondent admits quite frankly that M. Delcasse will not take the slightest notice of the legal point that has been raised.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Club held in the Gymnasium at Kowloon yesterday afternoon, the following special resolution passed at the annual meeting on the 18th ult. was confirmed:—
"Absent members shall pay a retaining fee of \$2 per year. This can either be paid in advance or on return to the Colony. If, after two years have elapsed, no notification has been received by the Club from the absent member that he still wishes to remain a member, his name shall be struck off the list."

This was all the business.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

A SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION.

LONDON, 30th June.

The Cape Assembly has ratified the Convention establishing a South African Customs Union. An amendment opposing the preferential treatment of Great Britain was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.

SOMALILAND-ABYSSINIAN CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, 30th June.

150 more Bombay Grenadiers have left Aden for Berbera.

LATER.

A despatch from General Manning says deserters deny that there are any white prisoners in the Mullah's camp.

Col. Rochfort wires that the Abyssinians after forced marches surprised the Mullah's horse spearmen on the 31st May, and that after a slight resistance the enemy fled. It is reported that the Mullah's uncle and 1,000 spearmen were killed and all livestock, including 1,000 camels, captured.

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Since the 25th of last month the exchange rate for bank bills on demand has remained stationary at 1/8, but it is not likely to remain very long at that in view of the following notification:—

"Chinese Indemnity of 1901.—An instalment of 20 per cent. of the certificate amount is hereby declared payable on coupon "B" of certificates issued in payment of British private claims under the provisions of the notification of the 12th June last."

Further particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

THE U.S. PACIFIC CABLE.

Mr. E. W. Tilden, Agent for the O. & O. S.S. Co. at Hongkong, kindly sends to us for publication the following letter which he has received:—

S.S. *Coptic*, Hongkong, 2nd July.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I called at Midway Island on my outward trip to land mail for the U.S. Navy and cable authorities. We arrived off the Island on the afternoon of June 13th. Captain Rodman, of the U.S.S. *Itasca*, boarded us and reported all well, and everyone anxiously awaiting the cable ship, which they expected to arrive about June 20th.

I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

JNO. H. RINDER,
Commanding.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE THEATRE.

Workmen are at present occupied in carrying out at the Theatre Royal alterations that, when completed, should tend considerably to improve the place, from the point of view of both performers and spectators. The principal alterations in the dress circle are the taking away of the four boxes at the sides and the replacing of the present old wooden balustrade by an iron one in order to bring all the side seats into a better line of sight. This step will command itself to all as a most sensible one, for from their extremely unfavourable position these chairs have hitherto simply been in the way. The slope of the seats generally is being rearranged so as to provide as good a view as possible, and to better the acoustic properties of the hall screens are being placed in position between the iron pillars. The floor of the stalls has been raised six inches, so that the stage can now be watched without the necessity for getting on one's feet when one's interest has been roused to any unusual extent. Certain alterations are being made on the stage itself to bring the scenery up to modern requirements and to make this vital part of the Theatre as perfect as may be. On the left hand side on a level with the stage, a box will be erected, and it should add to the attractiveness of the auditorium, which will be illuminated in its entirety by electricity. All or at least most of these alterations were suggested by Mr. Brown on the occasion of his last professional visit to the Colony, and they are expected to cost something between \$3,000 and \$5,500. The Pollard Comedy Company will reopen the Theatre about the 10th of August next, when the work is expected to be completed.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 10.30 a.m. on the 2nd inst., and left again at 5 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 9.30 p.m. on the 20th ult., and left again at 2.30 p.m. on the 1st inst. for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 2.30 p.m. to-day.

The C.P.R. steamer *Tartar* arrived at Shanghai at 6 a.m. on the 2nd inst., and leaves again at 2 a.m. on the 3rd inst. for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on the 6th inst.

The S.S. *Empress of Australia* left Hongkong, on the 27th May, arrived in New York on the 30th ult.

The S.S. steamer *Albatross* left Shanghai yesterday morning, via Foochow, for this port.

The O.S.S. steamer *Dardanus* left Singapore on the 1st inst., and is due here on the 5th inst.

The U.N. steamer *Triman*, from Australian ports, left Sydney on the 27th ult., and is expected here on the 17th inst.

The "Mogul" Line steamer *Mogul* left Singapore on the 1st inst., and may be expected here on the 6th inst.

THE HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday in the Board Room. The (Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer (President), presided, and there were also present Captain F. W. Lyons, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. C. McL. Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Colonel W. E. Webb, R.A.M.C.; Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lan Chu Pak, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.; Mr. A. Ramjohn, Mr. E. A. Hewett; Dr. W. W. Pearce, Acting Medical Officer of Health; and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

BATH-HOUSES AT TAIPINGSHAN.

A drawing was submitted showing proposed bath-houses for men and women to be erected on a site adjoining Pound Lane, Taipingshan. The plans were approved.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There was submitted the report of the committee appointed to consider what site could be recommended for the erection of public conveniences. In the report it was recommended, that latrines should be erected, one on the west side of Bowington Canal in Canal Road West, one on the vacant land on the north side of Bridges Street near Sing Wong Street, one on the triangular space south of the H. R. hour Office; and that urinals be erected, one in the lane between 14 and 16, Upper Station Street, one on the Enrya opposite Marine Lot 54 and one opposite Marine Lot 224.

The report was approved.

THE PLAGUE REPORT.

There was laid on the table the report of the Select Committee appointed for the consideration of Mr. Pollock's motion and the Acting Medical Officer of Health's reply thereto, together with a Chinese petition relative to the same question.

The President said that the first suggestion in the report was that a floor occupied by a plague-infected person be cleaned and disinfected by the officers of the Board and that the remainder of the house, provided that the ceilings, stair-linings and other similar structures which might harbour rats, and their removal would prevent the formation of rat-runs in the houses. If the Chinese thoroughly understood this it would be to their advantage to remove these ceilings and stair-linings and such structures, for if they did—provided the Government approved of this suggestion—the rest of the house with the exception of the floor on which the plague patient is would not be cleaned by the Board's officers but might be cleaned by the inmates. He wished to show clearly to the Chinese that it would be to their advantage to remove these ceilings, stair-linings and other structures in these houses all over the Colony.

Colonel WENN moved the adoption of the committee's recommendations.

Captain LYONS seconded.

Mr. RUMJAHN was of opinion that the committee's recommendations did not give a sufficient inducement to the Chinese to cease from dumping bodies. What they most strongly objected to was the cleansing by the Board's coolies. Why should they not allow the tenants to clean their own floors and stairs under the supervision of the Board's officers? If the Board's coolies did the work effectively, why should the tenants or their servants not do the same or better? There was another most serious objection and that was the police detention of the inmates of the floor on which a case occurred. He did not see that any benefit was derived from such a stop. The incubation period of plague ranged from a few hours to about 16 days.

THE PRESIDENT—27 days.

Mr. RUMJAHN—Dr. Thomson, the medical officer under the Bombay Government says, in his treatise on plague, 16 days.

THE PRESIDENT—It is quite an exceptional case, I think.

Mr. RUMJAHN went on to say that here they had no regular system of segregation of contacts. If these unfortunate people were confined compulsorily in an insanitary floor with a plague patient or a plague corpse for over 24 hours it was a disgrace to the Colony and a very great disgrace to the Board. Instead of having three large blocks of observation houses they should have four or five houses in each health district into which contacts could go until their premises had been disinfected. They should also allow plague corpses to be confined properly in the houses in which the deaths occurred, under the supervision of the Board, and to be buried either locally or in the native place of the deceased. If his suggestions were adopted he dared say the dumping of cases of plague would be a thing of the past or at least would be greatly minimised and a saving of thousands upon thousands of dollars would be effected annually. Why should the Board continue to enforce measures opposed by the populace, detrimental to our welfare and prosperity, and proved to be fruitless by all our past experience?

There were no other remarks and the motion was agreed to.

PROSECUTING INSPECTOR.

THE PRESIDENT pursuant to notice moved:—
(a) That the Board, under the provisions of Section 30 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, deputise Inspector Frederick Fisher to institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate against any person contravening any of the Bye-laws duly made under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, when so directed in writing by the Acting Medical Officer of Health.

(b) That the Board, under the provisions of Section 25 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, deputise Inspector Frederick

Fisher to institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate for the recovery of any penalty imposed by Part II of the said Ordinance or any Bye-laws made thereunder, when so directed in writing by the Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Colonel WENN seconded and the motion was agreed to.

HEALTH REPORTS.

Mr. POLLOCK pursuant to notice moved:—
"That a copy of the President's report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Colony of Hongkong for the year 1902 be sent to every member of the Sanitary Board."

His reason, he said, was that the report contained some valuable information upon the plague statistics and upon the health of the Colony generally.

Mr. HEWETT seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. POLLOCK moved:—"That a copy of the President's report and of the Reports and Tables annexed thereto, which are contained in Government Notification No. 393 of 1903, be sent to every member of the Sanitary Board." He made this motion for the same reason as he gave above.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUN seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

M.O.H.'S MEMORANDUM ON THE BUILDINGS BILL.

Mr. POLLOCK also moved:—"That the memorandum of the Acting Medical Officer of Health on the construction of certain provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, which was read at the recent meeting of Property-owners, be handed to the Press for publication." He understood that an intimation had been only that day received from the Government to the effect that they did not propose as a Government matter to have this report of the Acting M.O.H. printed by the Government. He thought they would all agree with him that such a valuable memorandum should not be lost, but that it should become public property; and as the Government had declined to have the document printed as an act of Government, the only feasible way he saw of getting it made known to the public was through the columns of the Press.

Mr. HEWETT seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT said that the letter received from the Colonial Secretary of date 24th May was to the effect that the Government "declined to publish Dr. Pearce's memorandum which involved assumptions as to the effect of the law that may or may not be correct, but which can only be decided by a case decided in the law courts. This decision can readily be obtained in the usual manner. I may add that the memorandum has already been before the Board and can be again brought before the Board for further consideration if so desired." As was stated at the meeting on the 21st May the Press was at liberty to print the report. It was laid on the table, but as a confidential meeting was held afterwards they did not take it that they could take the report away. As it was the request of the Board, he would lay the report on the table for the Press to print it.

The following is Dr. Pearce's memorandum:—
In order to get some idea as to the effect the new law regulating overcrowding will have, I have had a floor in Aberdeen Street (No. 5 District) measured, viz., the first floor of No. 26, Aberdeen Street. The area of this floor is 730 sq. ft. and its cubic contents 9,127 cubic feet. Its height is therefore about 12½ feet. At this present time there are in this floor only two windows into the external air, namely the two looking from the front of the floor into the street. Each of these windows has a glazed area of only 10½ sq. ft. To keep within the terms of the new law therefore anyone desirous of subdividing this floor could apparently do so by building a cubicle or room around each of these two windows. Each cubicle could only be of 105 sq. ft. and would hold therefore 3 persons. The total number of persons then allowed to inhabit the floor would be six, as the remainder of the floor having no window into the external air would not be habitable. If it be decided under the proviso to Section 151 that the yard to this house count as external air, then it will be apparently permissible to build another cubicle of 120 sq. ft. around this window which will also hold 3 persons, bringing the total number of lawful occupants of the floor up to 9 persons. A glance at the plan of this house will show that the rent, \$24 per annum, is made up by the small payments of several independent families. If the cubicles are done away with, and only three rooms as mentioned above are allowed on this floor, the rent of the whole floor will still have to be paid, but the burden will be divided between 9 people instead of the 14 people who could occupy the floor under the old Ordinance. It will further be noticed that these cubicles are in reality family houses and their size and price per month are determined by the earnings of the husband or chief wage-earner of the family. If, as is not unreasonable, we allow in the nine persons who could occupy this floor under the scheme shown above three husbands, three wives and six small (under 10) children, we shall see that the burden of payment will rest on a small number of individuals. Now if the owner of this house increases the glazed area of the front windows to the full extent, viz., 28½ sq. ft., we see that then much larger cubicles could be built, namely two of 235 sq. ft., each of which would accommodate 8 people or one large cubicle of 570 sq. ft., which would accommodate 17 people. We should then have practically the whole floor subdivided into a large front cubicle for 17 persons, a small cubicle in rear with window into the yard for three persons and a windowless remainder which would do for a lobby or landing at the top of the stairs and which could not be legally inhabited. If this lobby be allowed by amending the definition of room,

which I refer to later on, this arrangement would however enable the floor to be occupied legally by 20 persons. As the cubic contents of the floor is 9,127 cubic ft., under the old law 22 persons could occupy it, and thus we see that provided the yard be counted as external air there would only be a displacement of two persons through the enforcing of the new law, provided that the landlord increased the glazed area of the front windows to the maximum extent possible. This conclusion is quite in accordance with the remarks of Dr. Clark in his minute of 27/2/03, C.S.O. 1473/1903, but there still remains an important point to be considered, which has apparently been overlooked. Given one large and legal subdivision in the front of the floor, who is to occupy it? It will hold 17 men or adults. A glance at the plan of this floor will show that no one wants and no one can pay for a cubicle or room big enough to hold 7 men nor even 8 (in case we have 2 half-sized cubicles instead of our one large one). Three or four people at most live in one of the present cubicles in this floor, and it is quite obvious that privacy is necessary for each small family. With our large cubicles therefore we are as far off as ever from providing suitable accommodation for the poor man's family. It remains to be seen what will happen when the new law is put in force. Will the poor man sacrifice privacy, and will 3 to 5 families live in one common room with no subdivisions for decency's sake, or will one man be satisfied to pay a comparatively large rent for more room than he wants, while those displaced seek to do the same thing in other parts of the City? There is yet another point to be considered in reference to the erecting of cubicles as suggested by Dr. Clark in his minute of 27/2/03 in C.S.O. 1473/1903 referred to above. It is there stated that a large cubicle could be built around the window looking from a room into the yard at the rear. Now some houses have such a window where the yard is situated between the main room and the kitchen, and also in cases where half the original kitchen has been cut away to form a yard. Other houses have a lane or open space in rear, but the kitchen comes between the living room and the open space in rear. Obviously in such houses as these no cubicle could be erected at the rear end of the living room, and if the window area into the street in front is one-fourth of the floor area and a cubicle were built to enclose this window area the remainder of the room would be windowless and therefore not only uninhabitable but quite illegal, as Section 154 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 says that no room can be erected or maintained in any story of a domestic building unless such room have a window equal to one-tenth of the floor area opening into the external air. Again a room is defined by definition 51 as any subdivision of any story of a domestic building other than a drying-room, store-room or pantry. If this definition were amended so as to except also any passage, lobby or landing the difficulty mentioned above would be got over. But if this amendment be not made it is obvious that no partition whatever can be erected in any floor unless the subdivisions which are created by such a partition are each lit by a window or windows to the extent of one-tenth of the floor area of such subdivision. If we take as an example again the first floor of 26, Aberdeen Street and allow the yard to be counted as external air under the proviso to Section 154, and then have a partition built about the rear window we see that we at once divide the floor into two parts—a small room at the rear with a window one-tenth of its floor area opening into the external air (yard) and a larger remainder with windows opening into the street not equal to one-tenth of the remaining floor area. Such larger remainder is therefore illegal. In other words no partition can be built on this floor which would result in having two legally habitable subdivisions. If the amendment I suggest above to the definition of a room be made we could then divide this floor into four legal subdivisions, namely two cubicles or rooms in front, each with an area of 285 sq. ft. and with ample window area, one cubicle or room in rear with window area into the yard (if accepted as external air) and a windowless lobby or passage which would be uninhabitable. In houses which have no window from the living-room into their open space in the rear and in those houses which have yards too small to be recommended for exemption under the proviso to Section 154, if the windows looking from the main room into the front street were equal in area to one-tenth of the floor area of the room we could build a partition around the front window, or two partitions forming two rooms if there were two windows in front, leaving a small windowless lobby not to be inhabited. The smaller the subdivisions supplied with sufficient window area the larger would be the windowless remainder, and consequently proportionately higher would be the rent to be paid for the habitable portion of the floor. If the windowless remainder be reduced to a minimum the larger will the habitable division become until it will become so large as to command a rent not within the means of the poor man's family, and as it cannot be subdivided it will only be fit to be used as a common lodging-house is used, that is by a number of men who are content to live together in a large room without any subdivisions for privacy. I attach returns from the inspectors showing the number of vacant floors they have found in their districts. The figures show that these floors can approximately house 25,000 persons. This number is apt to be misleading, for as my above remarks in reference to the cubicle question show, we are not concerned so much with the question of finding house-room for these who are content to live in common lodging-houses, but with the very difficult problem of being able to provide for the wants of the families of the poorer classes and of those who

wish to live with a certain amount of privacy for decency's sake.

DUMPING PLAGUE BODIES.

Correspondence was laid on the table relative to the percentage of bodies dead of plague found dumped.

The Colonial Secretary wrote with reference to the statement in the M.O.H.'s memorandum laid on the table at last meeting of the Board that the percentage of bodies dead of plague picked up outside houses in 1901 was only 13.80, or the lowest on record—that that was the year the 100 soldiers were employed to stop dumping for about two months in the plague season—last week in May till last week in July. Was the low percentage of dumped bodies attributable to any other cause?

The Acting M.O.H. in reply regretted that in endeavouring to compile quickly an answer to the question of Mr. Pollock lately asked at a Board meeting of this subject he did not give the figures correctly. A revised report showed that in 1898 304 bodies or 23.1 per cent. were found in streets or hillside; in 1899, 354 or 24.2 per cent.; in 1900, 320 or 23.5 per cent.; in 1901, 326 or 19.7 per cent.; in 1902, 185 or 34.6 per cent.; in 1903 up to date of previous report 329 or 33.3 per cent.; up to 19/6/03, 397 or 32.7 per cent. The cases he had counted as dumped included those found dead in streets, the harbour, or on hillside, but not those found in matelards, empty floors of houses or in boats. In the former figures there were accidentally included many cases found in the streets but shown to have been taken to the Tung Wah Hospital for treatment. The previous number, 13.8, given as the present go of dumped bodies in 1901, was due to an error in the addition. It would be noticed however that the figure he now gave, 19.7, was still the smallest for the six years. With regard to the question of whether the employment of soldiers in May and June had any appreciable effect in lessening the dumping, he submitted for consideration the following figures calculated on the same basis as those given above. In May and June, 1901, there were registered 1,254 cases of plague; the dumped bodies numbered 233, a percentage of 18.5; differing by 1.2 only from the figure for the whole of the year, namely 19.7. Of the 395 cases occurring not in May and June, 1901, there were 93 dumped, giving a percentage for the rest of the year of 23.5, which was the figure which should be compared with the percentage during May and June (18.6) for the purpose of considering whether the employment of the 100 soldiers had any effect.

The President remarked that the slight increase which had crept in did not materially alter the comparative statistics, because 1901 was still the year in which there were fewer bodies found dumped in two streets.

MOSQUITO DANGERS.

The Acting M.O.H. sent in a minute recommending that the attention of the people living in Macdonnell Road be drawn to the danger of allowing small collections of water to remain in flower-saucers, etc., in their gardens.

Mr. Pollock inquired:—A general notice might be distributed all round the Colony in English and Chinese.

Mr. Ian Chu Pak:—I think the attention of those living in the other material districts should also be drawn.

The President said it would be in the recollection of some of the members that the prevalence of malarial fever in Macdonnell Road was brought before the notice of the Board in December last and it was then decided that the best plan to deal with those stagnant pools would be to treat them as nuisances, under No. 8, p. 29, of the By-laws. Undoubtedly stagnant pools containing anopheline larvae were unhealthy, and it appeared to him that the best course to take would be to draw the attention of the public generally, by advertisement or notification in the papers, to the fact that those stagnant pools standing in premises were a source of danger to the people living in the premises, and to warn them that if they were not dealt with it would be necessary for the sanitary inspectors to take the matter in hand and treat them as ordinary nuisances.

Mr. Pollock suggested that notices also be inserted in the Chinese newspapers.

The President moved that notices be inserted in European and Chinese papers.

Mr. Pollock seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

LICENCES.

The following applications were made:—For 347, Queen's Road West to be registered as a bake-house; for the renewal of the bake-house licence for 222, Queen's Road West; for 69, Queen's West to be registered as a bake-house; for the registration of 72, Hollywood Road as a bake-house; for the registration of 199, Queen's Road West as a public laundry; for 423, Queen's Road West to be licensed as a fat-boiling establishment; and for 445, Queen's Road West to be registered as a bake-house.

The applications were granted with the exception of the bake-house 222, Queen's Road West which was reported to be unsuitable; and the fat-boiling establishment at 423, Queen's Road West, as the Board had already resolved that such offensive trades should be carried on only in the suburbs or villages.

THE ABOLITION OF CUBICLES.

The President said he might inform the Board of what had been done in the way of enforcing the provisions of the new Building Bill with regard to cubicles. They had taken a survey of No. 5 Health District and the result as shown in the first block of houses dealt with was this. There were 42 houses, 147 floors and 242 illegal cubicles. All the cubicles were illegal, as a matter of fact. Under the old Ordinance 2,394 occupants would have been allowed; under the new Ordinance the number would be 1,401; so that 833 people would be displaced in these

42 houses. Notices that the cubicles were illegal were served on 30th June and they would be visited again on 14th inst.: if it was found that the cubicles had not been removed further action would be taken under the Ordinance. On the previous night a visit was paid to 20 of these houses and out of 55 floors six were overcrowded, percentage 10.9. At this time of year the Chinese did not sleep to a great extent indoors; many slept on the roof or in the streets; therefore the percentage was not quite accurate. If a visit were paid in the winter months he thought they would find the overcrowding double that extent.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun asked on whom the notices were served.

The President—On the owners.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun thought they should be served on the tenants by whom the cubicles were put up.

The President pointed out that the Ordinance provided that the notices should be served on the owners.

Mr. RUMJAHN said the landlord had no power over the tenants. His experience was that the tenants strongly objected to the removal of the cubicles by the landlords and the latter could not do anything. The most expedient way would be sent the Board's officers to remove them.

The President—The procedure to be taken is laid down in the Ordinance.

RATES.

The rat returns showed that during the weeks ended 22nd and 29th June 2,245 and 2,015 rats were caught; of these 333 were found to be infected.

LIMEWASHING.

The limewashing returns showed that during the fortnight ended 23rd June 1,634 houses in the Western District had been dealt with.

PLAGUE AT AMOY.

A letter of 9th June was submitted from Mr. E. F. Manser, H. B. M. Consul of Amoy, intimating that the plague epidemic there appeared to have reached its maximum and now showed a tendency to decrease, the average number of cases reported during the last few days showing a slight reduction.

Mr. Pollock inquired:—The plague at Amoy seems to have begun to decrease about the same time as it did here.

It was all the business.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 2nd July.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHINESE BANKRUPT'S METHODS.

In re the Cheung Wo firm, debtors, ex parte Tack Cheong Loong and others, creditors, Mr. C. E. H. Davis of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, solicitors, appeared in support of the creditors' petition for adjudication on the estate.

His Lordship asked what the assets were?

The Official Receiver (Mr. Bruce Shepherd), stated that there was a sum of \$3,000 in Court. Some time ago, he understood, the managing partner of the debtor firm absconded and an action was brought against him in the Supreme Court by a creditor for about \$5,000. After judgment by consent had been given, defendant's goods were sold and realised \$3,000. This sum was now in Court. But the creditors said that the plaintiff was going to Canton to share the spoil with the other partner.

His Lordship:—We must checkmate that move.

The Official Receiver further said that they had brought a man from Macao to state that he was a partner in the firm. The creditors did not recognise him, and he then said he was not a partner but he thought his father had an interest in the firm.

His Lordship remarked that in this way they never knew what to do. If they made a man a bankrupt the property was vested in the trustee, but if there was no statement of affairs filed and no public examination other people might come forward and take out bankruptcy proceedings, after execution had been taken out, and claim part of the money which the execution creditor had recovered.

The Official Receiver said that in this case the execution creditor was supposed to be in collusion with the absconding managing partner.

His Lordship:—There is no suspicion that the other creditors are acting in concert with him in any way?

The Official Receiver:—No, these petitioning creditors are genuine creditors.

His Lordship stated that if he made an order these creditors would get their share of the assets. He had to act without a statement of affairs and without a public examination, the reason being that the debtors had left the Colony. If they did not file a statement of affairs they were guilty of contempt of Court and were liable to be sent to prison if they returned to the Colony. He could under the last clause of Section 16 of the 1901 Act adjudge forthwith.

The Official Receiver said it would be convenient to do that.

His Lordship stated that in that case he would make a receiving order. But it was quite possible that this man might have \$5,000 or \$6,000 that they knew nothing about, and what was to prevent him from slipping back after this affair had blown over and carrying on his business as before under a new name or one of his numerous aliases? Was there anybody to take notice of it if such a thing happened?

The Official Receiver remarked that absconding bankrupts seemed to vanish altogether. One had come back after ten years; that was the only case.

His Lordship:—Would anybody know it, if he did come back?

The Official Receiver:—The creditors would know it.

His Lordship:—Would they come and tell you?

The Official Receiver:—I think they would.

His Lordship:—Because if we catch a case like that we must do what we can do. Application granted: Mr. Bruce Shepherd to be Official Receiver.

The Court adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 2nd July.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

THE CHARGE AGAINST R. G. McEWEN.

The hearing was resumed of the charges against R. G. McEwen, inspector of markets, of accepting bribes to influence his conduct as a public servant.

Mr. H. J. Gedge appeared on behalf of the poultry guild and of each witness called for the prosecution from the poultry guild.

Mr. M. W. Slade, who appeared for the defendant, took up the cross-examination of Fung Yui, the witness whose examination by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, concluded on the first day, and whose evidence was to the effect that he gave the defendant \$10 in order to avert a threatened prosecution for obstruction.

In answer to Mr. Slade, Fung Yui said it took about twenty minutes to walk from the Western Market to the defendant's house in Chater Street. He rang no bell, and no servant appeared; he simply opened the door and walked in, asking nobody's leave to do so. When he entered he went into the place where the defendant's desk was; he did not know whether that place was a room or merely a passage. He saw only the defendant there, and when he left the house he went straight back to the market, arriving in time to get his breakfast. Witness did not know whether his shop had more than once been warned for infringement of the market regulations, nor did he see whether fish-lenders sold fish in front of the stall of the shop.

Mr. Slade:—You did not see, but did you hear?

Witness:—No.

Lang Sam, accountant in a poultry shop at 12, Western Market, was the next witness. Last year, he said, his shop kept the accounts of the poultry guild, and a payment of ten dollars was made to Fung Yui of the Sun Fa shop.

At this point the witness was warned, on Mr. Gedge's suggestion, that he need not answer any question that might tend to incriminate himself.

Who authorised you to give Fung Yui this ten-dollar note? asked Mr. Bowley.

Mr. Slade objected to this question, because it related to a conversation not uttered in the presence or hearing of the defendant.

His Worship decided to allow the question, and to note the objection put, and after the witness had been again cautioned at the request of Mr. Gedge, the answer was given that all the members of the guild authorised the payment of the money, which was the property of the guild.

Mr. Slade did not cross-examine when Mr. Bowley's examination, which did not last long, ceased.

Yeung Su, accountant of another poultry shop in the Western Market, was called and examined on the same lines as the previous witness. He knew the defendant, he said.

Mr. Bowley:—Did you ever pay him any money?

Mr. Gedge:—I want the witness cautioned, your Worship.

The caution was administered and the answer came:—Yes, \$17. The money came from the guild, witness added.

Mr. Slade took objection to what he termed a leading question by Mr. Bowley, and the Crown Solicitor retorted that his friend's objections were frivolous.

His Worship again allowed the question and noted the objection.

Mr. Bowley then repeated his question:—Who authorised you to give the money?

Mr. Gedge:—I want the witness cautioned, your Worship.

The caution having once more been duly administered, the witness said the members of the guild authorised the payment of the money, which he gave to the defendant at his house in Chater Street, remembering—“I saw the defendant presented to you by the guild.” The defendant asked in Chinese if that was all. Witness said it was and went away.

Cross-examined—Witness did not go to defendant's house on 1st June last on account of a message sent by the defendant that he wanted to see some of the poultry guild people.

Mr. Slade:—Didn't you go to his house on the 1st or 2nd June and receive from him \$150 which had been given to his “boy”?

Witness:—No such thing. I was away in the country at the time.

Mr. Slade:—Away in the country, were you, you'll have opportunity one day, I hope, of making places with the inspector for offering him a bribe.

His Worship:—The witness must not be intimidated.

Mr. Bowley:—Fortunately the witness does not understand English, your Worship.

Chun Wong, master of the Yuen Hop poultry shop, Western Market, said he knew the defendant.

Mr. Bowley:—Have you ever given him any money?

Mr. Gedge:—I wish him warned, your Worship.

The witness was warned, and replied “Yes.”

Mr. Bowley:—How much?

Mr. Gedge:—Warn him again, please.

Again the process of cautioning was gone through, after which the witness replied that he had given the defendant \$20 on 24th December last.

Mr. Bowley:—Where money was it?

Mr. Gedge:—Warn him, please.

Witness:—I was having been given, the witness said the money belonged to the poultry guild. It was paid to the defendant at his house, but whether he walked there from the Western Market or rode in a ricksha witness could not remember. The inspector was alone in the house, and when the notes were handed to him he put them in his pocket. Another Chinaman who accompanied witness also gave the defendant some guild money—\$30.

Mr. Slade reserved his cross-examination of the witness until this afternoon at 2.15, when the hearing will be resumed.

Mr. Bowley, as the defendant was leaving the Court, asked his Worship to increase the amount of the bail. Five hundred dollars was not enough, he said, considering the serious nature of the offence.

Mr. Slade:—Well, I do think that is hard lines, coming from the Crown Solicitor. I don't know who has put him up to it.

Continuing:—No one has put me up to it.

Witness:—This was the first charge ever brought against him. His wife at that moment was lying very ill, he had a family to look after, and if his bail was increased he would probably have to spend his time in prison. The object of bail was not to punish a man in advance, it was to ensure his presence in Court to answer any charge, and in the case of the defendant there was hardly the slightest chance of his leaving the Colony.

Mr. Bowley:—I think the bail at present is only a surety.

Mr. Slade:—It is in hard cash. He has put up all the money he has.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

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His Worship said he thought the amount of the ratio did not propose to increase it. Mr. Bowley next applied for the deposing in Court of the diary kept by the defendant whilst acting as inspector of markets, from which position he has been suspended. Perhaps his learned friend Mr. Slade would give him the opportunity of seeing the diary?

Mr. Slade:—I don't propose to give the prosecution any chance of seeing that diary until I have heard the detailed evidence in support of these charges.

His Worship made no order, and the case was adjourned.

OTHER BIRNEY CHARGES.

Pang Chin Ngo, manager of the Hop Wo Chan shop, 236, Des Voeux Road West, who was accused of offering a bribe of \$200 to R. G. McEwen, and who was defended by Mr. J. Hastings, solicitor, was discharged by Mr. Bowley, the Crown Solicitor, intimating that the prosecution did not intend to go on with the case.

N. A. Johansson, owner of markets, who was originally charged with accepting a bribe to let the amount of the alleged bribe having been reduced to \$10, Mr. M. W. Slade will defend when the case comes up on the 9th inst. at 2.15 p.m.

The case against Tang So, the market coolie who is charged with receiving the sum of \$20 which he gave to R. G. McEwen as a bribe, is fixed for the same date.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

On Tuesday night last, about half-past eleven, a ricksha-coolie was wheeling his vehicle back to the city when, half-way between Tack-tze-mani and the Metropole Hotel, he was attacked by two natives who sprang at him from a dark part of the road. They forced him to the ground and stole all the money he was in possession of—one silver dollar. Getting his mouth free from the clutch of one of his assailants, the unfortunate coolie called out “Save life.” One of the robbers then drew a knife and stabbed him twice—once in the neck and once in the breast. Both wounds were serious; the former extended from the left ear to the mouth, and that in the breast was six inches long. Help, however, was at hand. P. C. Clyde, an ardent cyclist, was on patroling on his machine, and he and an Indian constable heard the cries for help. Both set out in the direction of the sound, and as they neared the spot Clyde saw a form disappear in the darkness. He pursued it on his bicycle, and presently came up with a Chinaman, whose queue he caught as he meant to pass.

He pulled it out of Clyde's hand and doubled on his tracks, only to run into the arms of the Indian. He and two others stopped on the road were taken back to where the wounded coolie was lying, and the first man was promptly identified as one of the robbers. The party proceeded to Shaukiwan Police Station, whence the victim of the robbery was sent to the Government Civil Hospital. The case against the others was remanded for a week.

THE STRAITS CURRENCY.

THE QUESTION OF RATIO.

A meeting of the Straits Settlements Association was held on the 3rd ult., in the offices of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, to consider currency matters with special reference to the question of ratio. Mr. W. Adamson, C.M.G., presided, the others present being Messrs. W. G. Gulland, T. Cuthbertson, H. Paddy, R. F. McNair Scott, A. Young, J. Finlayson, A. Currie, W. McKerron, S. E. Carr, F. C. Bishop, W. R. McArthur, Hon. C. Stringer, A. G. Angier, R. Craig, A. Johnson, J. B. McLaren, G. W. Butt, James Greig, R. Murray Bell, James Miller, A. G. Wright, T. Whitehead, and L. Fraser.

The Chairman said the object of the meeting was to enable members to express any opinion they might have in regard to this question of the currency, and more particularly to state their views in reference to the matter of ratio. There was very little doubt, he thought, that the Government of Singapore was about to take immediate action in the matter. He understood that, generally speaking, the necessary arrangements were being carried out as far as practicable, and it would be very desirable that their friends in Singapore, the members of the Straits Association, and the community generally should understand what is the opinion of the mercantile body here. It would no doubt assist them very much in coming to a decision themselves. If any resolutions were passed dealing with the matter, he would take care to telegraph them to Singapore that night. That was all he had to say at the moment; it was for members of the Association to make any remarks they might wish.

Mr. W. G. Gulland—I have pleasure in proposing this resolution:—That this meeting cordially approves of the proposal to adopt a gold standard for the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, and is of the opinion that the recommendations of the Currency Committee are eminently practicable, and that their adoption by the Government is most desirable.

Mr. S. B. Carr seconded, and the resolution was adopted without discussion.

Mr. T. Cuthbertson said there was practical unanimity as to the Straits going on a gold basis. He did not know whether they would be equally unanimous when they came to talk about the question of ratio. That, of course, was an important point. He noticed in the report Sir Frank Swettenham telegraphed his wish or desire that the ratio should be fixed at something about the then current rate of exchange. Looking back to the course of exchange since December, the adoption of that suggestion would have put them in a somewhat difficult position. Exchange had advanced somewhat rapidly, and he took it that if the ratio had been settled at the rate of exchange then current they would have run a great risk of losing all their dollars. He presumed it was absolutely necessary in fixing the ratio that it should be fixed at a point not likely to be reached by silver in the open market. Looking at the currency arrangements made in the neighbouring countries, at the Philippines where the American dollar was fixed at 2s. 4d., and at the recent change to a gold standard in Siam—he thought they might say that unless the ratio be fixed at something near

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

A cable to the New York Tribune from Kingston, Jamaica, says:—Reports from Bogota that the approaching session of the Colombian Congress is likely to see the death of the Panama canal treaty are only too true, according to authentic information received here. Congress has been called for June 20th to consider the treaty, whose rejection, as one step in the policy of delay that seems to meet popular approval in Colombia, now seems inevitable. The people of Colombia are opposed to the treaty, principally on the ground that they would lose sovereignty over a canal strip, six kilometres wide, and this is offensive to their sense of national pride. They want the right of policing the canal secured to them, and they are almost at unit against any arrangement that does not embrace that condition. As far as compensation for canal concession is concerned the Colombians are playing for high stakes, nearly \$40,000,000, the amount agreed upon by the United States for the property and rights of the Panama Canal Company. Their plan is this: To delay favourable action on the treaty for two days. By that time the rights of the Panama Canal Company will have expired, and the Colombians, as they believe, will be able to obtain directly from the United States the vast sum that would otherwise go to the canal company. Furthermore, the opinion is expressed in many quarters in Colombia that the United States is playing Panama against Nicaragua—that is, is dicker with Colombia as a means to get better terms on the alternative route.



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ISLAND—CANCER IN IRELAND—CENTRAL
AMERICAN CORK.

Some of the victims of habit, who are always
with us and are generally degenerate of a
higher order, have been enumerated by a French
physician. The mistake of somnambulism, who
twists his moustache, becomes affected with the
appearance of down on the lip, and his disease
not being morbid, recovers later in life. The
madman, with a mania for plucking out
his hairs, loses all control of himself, and is
difficult to cure. The rhythmaniac has the
curious affliction of nervous sniffing. More
offensive is the disorder of the somnambulism,
who recklessly twists his cane or umbrella, and
may become a terror in the places he frequents.
Musicians are often otodactylomaniacs, placing
the finger in the ear and moving it violently.
Most children are early stomadactylomaniacs,
placing the fingers in the mouth, and may
develop into the more morbid onychophagias,
who bite the nails. Krafopodomanias, usually
clerks, have the habit of crossing the legs and
pulling the shin, at the same time assuming an
attentive attitude. Tremopodomanias contin-
ually move the legs, though free from morbid
affection. Synophrymanias wrinkle the fore-
head on hearing of any trivial matter, harmonio-
manias breathe or not in unison with others;
splingomanias move violently with utter lack
of self-control, arithmanias count many
things in many ways, and so on, the list of
these nervous disorders being almost endless.

Teaching geography from an atlas is difficult
and unsatisfactory. Prof. Eliac Reclus, the
French geographer, urges the use of new and
inexpensive relief maps of aluminum or copper,
which give elevations, depressions and globular
contour in correct proportions, and show
countries or slices of the earth on a much larger
scale than they can be represented on globes of
practicable size.

The images preceding sleep are found by M.
Delage to be retinal, they persist as retinal
"glimmers" after the eyes are closed, and pass
to the cerebrum only when sleep begins.

A blackening of photographic plates by
metals and organic substances was noticed some
years ago by Russell, and was thought to be
due to the chemical action of hydrogen peroxide.
Some late observations throw doubt on this ex-
planation and increase the mystery. A German
experimenter, in absolute darkness, suspended
the film side of a photographic plate an inch or
so above some hydrogen peroxide, and placed a
copper cross or other metallic object on the op-
posite side of the plate. Development gave a
bright image of the metal on a dark ground.
On interposing certain substances between the
metal and the plate, the image was actually
strengthened, and this was especially true when
the interposed substance was a liquid acting
chemically on the plate. In this way a
photographic register of chemical reactions was
obtained. The images were very sensitive to
temperature, and the warmer side of the plate
often appeared perceptibly lighter. The experi-
menter can only say that the remarkable
phenomena are not due to direct action of
hydrogen, oxygen, or ozone, nor to negative
electricity.

Astronomical considerations have led Prof.
Wichart to infer that the nucleus of the earth's
radius is a nucleus of iron, with a density of
8.2, and that this is covered by a shell having
a density of 3.2. Earthquake phenomena sug-
gest to Prof. J. Milne that the core must be a
material lighter than iron that transmits such
vibrations as earthquake waves half as fast
again as steel. He concludes that this unknown
material—which he names "geite"—is fairly
homogeneous, and that it may find its chemical
equivalent in certain meteorites, consisting
largely of nickel-iron alloy. Its density is
approximately 6, if we assume that the density
of the covering shell—with a thickness of one-
twentieth of the earth's radius—is 2.7, and
that of the whole world is 5.5.

High and low tension electric currents, Dr.
F. Battelli of Geneva finds, produce death
differently. Currents of 12,000 volts act on
the nerve-centres and arrest respiration, but the
heart continues to beat, and artificial respiration
usually restores life. Currents of low
tension stop the heart, evidently by causing
irregular contractions and disturbing the
rhythm.

The kite of Comte Bressard de Corbigny is
claimed by the inventor and other French
experts to be the most important life-saving
device a vessel can carry. When a ship runs
ashore the kite is released, is blown inland by
the wind likely to be blowing, and by ingenious
manipulation is lowered over the spot where the
persons on shore can seize the guide-rope. A
pocket carries signals, and gives space for any
communication the shipwrecked crew may
desire to send. The kite, moreover, carries a
telephone-transmitter and receiver, and thus
enables the seamen to direct the work of rescue.

The famous North Sea island of Heligoland,
which is a little more than a mile long, is
gradually slipping away from Germany. The
cause is geological, however, instead of political.
The island eight centuries ago was five times as
large as now, and late investigation has shown
that nothing can be done to stop the disinte-
gration, which is particularly rapid in the region
of the grottoes on the western side. The rock
of the island contains much salt, which is
steadily dissolving in the sea.

An investigation into cancer by the Regis-
trar-General of Ireland, where in 1901 there
were 2,893 deaths from this scourge, or 6.5 in
every 10,000 of the population, gives these results:
Cancer recurs from generation to generation in
many families, which often are afflicted also with
tuberculosis, lunacy, idiocy, or epilepsy. It
frequently follows wounds or injuries, sometime
irritation of the lip from clay pipes, and it often
accompanies unfavourable conditions of resi-
dence, food, etc. It appears to be highly conta-
gious and somewhat infectious.

The forests of Nicaragua are found by
Prof. F. D. Baker to contain 300 distinct varieties
of trees. A bark that has been brought to the
United States as a substitute for cork proves
to be from the roots of the anona, a tree of the
lowlands resembling the ordinary cottonwood of
the United States.

The electric washing machine of Josef Nagy,
of Szegedin, is claimed to cleanse clothes from
grease, stains, etc., without soap or rubbing.

A TRUE STORY.
England is a long way off and fifty-three
years is rather far in the past; still there are a
few people among us able to recall what the old
country was like in 1850, the year of the incident
to be related.

At that time there lived in a detached cottage
near an English cathedral city a very eccentric
bachelor. He had formerly been wealthy; but
having dissipated the greater part of his fortune,
he went to the other extreme, and not only
became destitute but almost denied himself
the necessities of life. For years he kept
himself a prisoner in his cottage, his only
companions being two ferocious bull dogs named
Beer and Whisky.

Two tramps, who chanced to hear that this
singular recluse was very well off, and that he
was never without beer and whisky, resolved to
rob him. Accordingly they one night broke
into the lonely man's cottage, and immediately
discovered that the Beer and Whisky therein
were of quite different brands than they had
expected to find. One of the tramps, fleeing in
mad terror from the dogs, fell into a mill stream
and was drowned. His companion, badly bitten,
just managed to climb a tall fence; but fell
over it and fractured his skull, so that he died
the next day.

The incident caused much excitement at the
time, and it had scarcely subsided when the
local shopkeeper reported that the only answer
he could obtain to his knocking was the growls
of Beer and Whisky; whereupon the police
broke into the cottage and discovered the old
man—dead. The inquest was remarkable for a
dispute which it occasioned between two doctors.
One maintained that death was the result of
fright at the recent attempted robbery; the
other, that deceased died from chronic indiges-
tion brought about by improper diet and want
of exercise, he not having been outside his cot-
tage for eighteen years. The discussion was
taken up by the crisis of the medical profession,
and ably debated, the conclusion reached being
that indigestion is a disease arising from indig-
estible numerous causes, and itself productive of
complaints hardly less numerous. But it was
not then known (as it has been now for thirty-
five years) that indigestion has one sure cure,
viz., Seigel's Syrup.

Mr. H. C. Blackie, of Post Office Chambers,
Auckland, N.Z., has not kept within his house
for eighteen years. On the contrary, he is a
traveller and knows the world well. Writing
on 16th March, 1903, Mr. Blackie observes:
"For years I was a martyr to indigestion and
flatulence. Wind used to press on my chest
as if my heart to such an alarming degree that
on two occasions I fainted on the platform when
publicly speaking. Dietary and medicinal treat-
ment failed utterly until, on the recommendation
of a Professor at the Working Men's College,
Melbourne, I tried Mother Seigel's Syrup. By
taking it regularly after each meal I very soon
found relief, and have ever since been able to
enjoy all foods without inconvenience. My
cure was effected about four years ago, when
I had consumed from six to eight bottles; but
one bottle was sufficient to afford me relief. I
have never ceased to praise the virtues of
Seigel's Syrup in the Colonies. I visit as
commercial traveller, merely in gratitude for
the great benefit derived from it—for I have
no business connection whatever with its pro-
prietors. What I now say is quite unsolicited.
Certainly there is no other such potent and easy
remedy for all forms of indigestion." Such is
the testimony of an intelligent and experienced
man. Of indigestion it may be said, as was
said of fame, some inherit it, some achieve it,
and some have it thrust upon them (as in the
case of persons compelled to lead a sedentary
life); but all may eradicate it by following the
example of Mr. Blackie. [58]

NOTICE.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MR. B. PENISTON is not an Employee
of the Chinese-American Commercial
Company, 20-21 Connaught Road, Hongkong.
CHINESE-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [1898]

CARTRIDGES.
IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH.
EILEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE
AND KYNOK'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES, 10, 12, 16 and 20 BORE,
and NEWCASTLE GILDED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 588G. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [11]

Sweet as Roses

When you think how any ordinary
soap factory smells, and that in such
places it is that Toilet Soaps are made,
you should bear in mind that Vinolia
Works are sweet as a kitchen, and
Vinolia Soap purest, safest, best for
the complexion.

1847-1

WM. POWELL, LD.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE NEWEST AND BEST OF
EVERYTHING.

FAMED FOR SUN HELMETS.

LAMBERT & BUTLER'S
FRONTIER MIXTURE.

A PIPE TOBACCO.

FRONTIER MIXTURE IS A COMBINATION OF THE CHOICEST
TOBACCO GROWN.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THIS BRAND

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

MESSRS. KRUSE & CO.

IN 4-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES.

DYNAMITE,

GELATINE-DYNAMITE

BLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE,

DETONATORS, SAFETY FUSE,

AND ALL BLASTING ACCESSORIES.

MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS AT

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI.

AGENTS—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

325

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S
FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD is free from Starch
When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, BECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

61

JAPAN  COALS.MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
MITSUI & CO.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Shiba-cho, Tokyo.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Changhai, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shin-osaka, Moji, Wakatsuki, Karatsu, Nagasaki,
Kushimoto, Sasebo, Matsuyama, Maizuru, Kobe, Yokohama, Taipei, etc.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armada and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers of the Famous Mitsu, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mitsu, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Horo, Kanada, Fujitama, Mameda, Mannoura, Oosura Otsuji,
Sasahara, Teitakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yonekibara, and other Coal.
N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 July 1, DEVAWONGSE, German str., 1,057, Chr. Kampel, Bangkok 24th June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
 July 2, BANCA, British str., 3,793, J. B. Furgeson, London 5th May, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 July 2, BENLONOND, British str., 1,752, Hutton, Shanghai and Foochow 30th June, General—Gibbs, L. Vinton & Co.
 July 2, CHITO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,082, M. Kikaku, Chinkiang 26th June, General—CHINESE.
 July 2, COROMANDEL, British str., 2,783, G. M. Montford, Bombay 17th June and Singapore 27th, Mails, Opium and Twist—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 July 2, GLENARTNEY, British str., 1,944, J. S. Stevenson, Swatow 1st July—McGREGOR Bros. & Gow.
 July 2, HUNAN, British str., 1,143, W. Fraser, Peking 21st June and Chaochow 25th, Groundnuts—Butterfield & Swire.
 July 2, MAIDZU MARU, Japanese str., 637, T. Saito, Anping, Amoy and Swatow 1st July, General—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
 July 2, ROHILLA MARU, Japanese str., 2,309, Bishop, Manila 30th June, General—TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 2nd July.
 Argo, Norwegian str., for Kaitumata.
 Clara Jaden, German str., for Haiphong.
 Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 Idzumi Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
 Michael Jaden, German str., for Hoihow.
 Progress, German str., for Tuenmu.
 Tachibana, German str., for Haiphong.
 Wuchang, British str., for Huiho.

DEPARTURES.

2nd July.
 ARGO, Norwegian str., for Moji.
 DAGMAR, Norwegian str., for Macassar.
 FOOCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.
 HAICHING, British str., for Coast Ports.
 HAKATA MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 PATRIOT, U.S. gunboat, for Manila.
 SIBERIA, American str., for San Francisco.
 SCORIA, German str., for Hamburg.
 TACHIBANA, German str., for Swatow.
 TATUNG, German str., for Swatow.
 WOOSUNG, British str., for Shanghai.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

1st July.
ARRIVED Docks.—San Joaquin, Chuenfiao, Antonio Macled, Taiyuta, Shantung, Carl Dieckmann.
CUSTOMER'S DOCK.—Wonghoi.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Benlond, from Shanghai and Foochow 30th June, had light S.W. monsoon and frequent heavy showers.
 The British steamer Hunan, from Tientsin 21st June and Chaochow 25th, had fine weather throughout with following sea, moderate S.W. gale in Formosa Strait; thence to port fresh to moderate wind and equally.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship
 "YUENSANG."
 Captain S. J. Payne, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 3rd July, at 4 p.m.

This steamer has superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 29th June, 1903. 155

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.
 Taking Cargo at Through Rates to TAWAU, LAHAD DATU and LABUAN.
 The Company's Steamship

"BORNEO."

Captain Muhd., will be ready to load for the above ports THIS MORNING, the 3rd inst.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. 1905

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
 PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
 Through Bills of Lading Issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MASSILIA."
 Captain G. W. Cockman, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th JULY, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transshipment.
 Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.
 For further particulars, apply to
 B. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903. 1

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."
 Captain Samuel Bell Smith.
 Daily Departure from Hongkong to Macao at 7.30 a.m., from Macao to Hongkong at 9 p.m., Sunday included.
 1st Class fare (including cabin and servant), \$3; return ticket, \$5.
 2nd Class, \$1.50; return ticket, \$2.50.
 Steerage, 50c.
 Superior cabin accommodation.
 Wharf at Hongkong, opposite Central Market, at Macao, C. M. S. N. Company's Wharf.
 For Freight, &c., apply to
SAM WANG & CO., LD.,
 31, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, 29th April, 1903. 124

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	BENLONOND	Brit. str.	Mutton	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 2nd inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	MASSILIA	Brit. str.	G. W. Cockman	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, Noon.
LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	GLENARTNEY	Brit. str.	H. G. H. Lewis	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
LONDON	GLENARTNEY	Brit. str.	Willy	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	14th inst.
LIVERPOOL	DIOMED	Brit. str.	Diomed	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	22nd inst.
MARSEILLES, COPENHAGEN, &c.	P. VALDEMAR	Den. str.	Kock	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	20th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	ALCIBIOUS	Brit. str.	Alcibious	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	F. Davies	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	7th inst.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL.	E. SIMONS	From str.	Danny Fromy	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	11th inst., Daylight.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	PRELUDE	Brit. str.	J. W. Wale	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th inst., at 8 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	TAMBA MARU	Brit. str.	Tamba Maru	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	21st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	DANANUS	Brit. str.	Dananus	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	25th inst., Daylight.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	NESTOR	Brit. str.	Nestor	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	4th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	MOYNE	Brit. str.	Moyne	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	1st September.
SEBASTOPOL, VIA PORTS OF CALL.	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	E. Prehn	MELCHERS & CO.	15th September.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	NOENBERG	Ger. str.	Jahrburg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	9th inst., at Noon.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	WURZBURG	Ger. str.	v. Binzer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	15th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	BADENIA	Ger. str.	Rorden	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	29th inst.
TRIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	24th August.
ODessa	TRIESTE	Aus. str.	Mecozzi	SANDER, WIESEN & CO.	21st inst., 7 a.m.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.	H. LERCHER	Rus. str.	H. Lercher	BRADLEY & CO.	About 10th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.	SEBASTOPOL	Brit. str.	E. N. Spieson	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	About 10th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.	MACDUFF	Brit. str.	Macduff	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	14th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.	KENNERLEY	Brit. str.	Kennerley	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 15th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.	AEABIA	Ger. str.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About middle Aug.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	E. OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	E. of Japan	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	15th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN.	TARTAR	Brit. str.	Tartar	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	2nd inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA N. HAI, &c.	TACOMA	Brit. str.	A. Dixon	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	7th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA S. HAI, &c.	MACHAON	B. it. str.	Geo. Anderson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	N. Ohno	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	14th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	RIJUN MARU	Jap. str.	R. J. Fox	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	28th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	INDRAVALLI	Brit. str.	Indravalli	FORRELAND & ABRAHAM	14th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	SHANES	Brit. str.	Shanes	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	17th inst., at 4 p.m.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	W. G. Macartney	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	20th inst., at Noon.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	J. D. Andrews	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	Deinat	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	6th inst., at Noon.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	N. Trenut	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	7th inst.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	K. Kori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	17th inst., Daylight.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	H. Peterson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	22nd inst., Noon.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	W. Scott Hunter	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	31st inst., Daylight.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	F. J. Fox	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	11th inst., at Noon.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	T. W. Groves	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 3rd inst.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	T. Saito	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	8th inst.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	I. Goto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	7th inst.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	Evaus	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	5th inst.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	S. J. Payne	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	10th inst.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	R. W. Almond	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	5th inst., at 9 a.m.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	E. P. Bishop	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	6th inst.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	R. Rodger	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	Muhls	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, 11 a.m.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	M. Courtney	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	7th inst., 11 a.m.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	Maganzi	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	11th inst., 10 a.m.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	J. Nagao	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th inst.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	J. Nagao	MELCHERS & CO.	14th inst.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	J. Nagao	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	Quick despatch.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	J. Nagao	CARLOWITZ & CO.	7th inst., at Noon.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	J. Nagao	CARLOWITZ & CO.	13th inst., at Noon.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	J. Nagao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	14th inst., at Noon.

FOR KOBE, NAGASAKI AND VLADIVOSTOCK.
 (Calling at GENSAN.)

THE Steamship

"SAVOIA."
 Captain Deinat, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 6th July, at Noon.

This steamer has superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and carries a Doctor.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 Hongkong Office.
 Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. 1814

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
 THE Company's Steamship.

"LAISANG."
 Captain M. Courtney, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. 1879

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
 THE Steamship

"GLENESK."
 Captain Bafferty, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 8th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
 Hongkong, 6th June, 1903. 1645

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
 (Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
 Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LONDON and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERMAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ATLANTIC, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship
 "ISCHIA."
 Captain Muganzi, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 13th July, at Noon.

At Bombay the steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.
 For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. 14

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON.
 THE Steamship

"GLENARRY."
 Captain Willy, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 14th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
 Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. 1837

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.
 VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
 (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 1903. About

"MACDUFF" 15th July.
 "SAINT BEDE" 25th July.
 "ORU"
 "MOGUL"
 "SATSUMA"
 For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. 1125

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).
 PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 11th July, at DAYLIGHT.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 14th July, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A. VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 14th July, at 4 p.m.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 17th July, at DAYLIGHT.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	FRIDAY, 17th July, at 4 p.m.
KOBE	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 25th July, at DAYLIGHT.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A. VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 28th July, at 4 p.m.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 31st July, at DAYLIGHT.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class through passengers have the option of travelling by the Sanyo Railway.
 For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building First Floor, Chater Road.
 Apply to—
T. S. TAKAYANAGI, Acting Manager. 9

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
 OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TILNIE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
 SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
HAYRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore and Penang)	On 15th July. Freight.
HAYRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore and Penang)	On 20th July. Freight & Passengers.
HAYRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore and Penang)	On 12th Aug. Freight.
HAYRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore and Penang)	On 26th Aug. Freight.
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL	About middle of August.

For Further Particulars, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 HONGKONG OFFICE,
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, No. 1.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	{ COROMANDEL } { F. J. Fox }	About 3rd July	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	{ MASSILIA } { G. W. Cockman, R.N.R. }	Noon, 4th July	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MALTA	{ MANILA } { H. G. H. Lewis, R.N.R. }	About 10th July	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, PALAWAN, HAI, MOJI and KOBE (Passing through the Inland Sea)	{ J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. }	About 10th July	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent. 1

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
 VIA
 SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
 FOR
 VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
 IN CONNECTION WITH
 NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
TACOMA	A. Dixon	2,812	July 7th
VICTORIA	J. Pantou	3,502	August 1st

Steamers marked * have no passenger accommodation.
 THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED,
 GENERAL AGENTS.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

MANILA LINE.
 REGULAR SERVICE
 BETWEEN HONGKONG AND
 MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewards carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date.
"ROHILLA MARU"	E. P. Bishop	2869	Tuesday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.
"ROSETTA MARU"	N. Tate	3876	Saturday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.
 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903. K. NAKASHIMA, Manager. 478

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
 STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTO AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to LAND PASSENGERS and LOGGERS.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PREUSSEN	THURSDAY 9th July
* HAMBURG	THURSDAY 23rd July
PRINZ HEINRICH	THURSDAY 6th August
SACHSEN	THURSDAY 20th August
* KLAUSCHOU	THURSDAY 3rd September
BAYERN	THURSDAY 17th September
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 30th September

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 5th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 12th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 16th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 22nd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NESTOR"	On 29th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 30th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 9th August.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	On 7th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	On 22nd July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PELEUS"	On 21st July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 4th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DARDANUS"	On 18th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 20th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"NESTOR"	On 1st September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	On 15th September.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	"MACHAON"	On 14th July.
	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th August.

The s.s. "DARDANUS" left Singapore on the 1st inst., and is due here on the 5th inst., p.m.
The s.s. "ALCINOUS" left Shanghai on the 2nd inst., a.m., for Foochow and this port.
The s.s. "KEEMUN" left Victoria (B.C.) on the 28th inst. for Kobe and Hongkong.
For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
MANILA, DARWIN, THURSDAY, PORT DARWIN, COCKTOON, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 4th July.
SWATOW, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, and TIENTSIN	"NANCHANG"	On 6th July.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"SHAN-I"	On 6th July.
KOBÉ	"TAIYUAN"	On 7th July.
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th July.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 15th July.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivaled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA AND
VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 10 knots.
SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 15th July
R.M.S.	"TARTAR"	4,425 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July
R.M.S.	"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 5th Aug.
R.M.S.	"ATHENIAN"	3,882 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug.
R.M.S.	"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 19th Aug.
R.M.S.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug.
R.M.S.	"TARTAR"	4,425 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept.
R.M.S.	"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct.
R.M.S.	"ATHENIAN"	3,882 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct.
R.M.S.	"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov.
R.M.S.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov.
R.M.S.	"TARTAR"	4,425 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec.
R.M.S.	"TARTAR"	4,425 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 30th Dec.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPERESS" STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE in 97 hours. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 8, and 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pender Street.

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PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG via INLAND SEA PORTLAND, OREGON
OF JAPAN, MOBI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA FOR
OPERATING IN
CONNECTION WITH THE
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL ON
"INDRAVALLI"	4,899	R. P. Craven	July 14, 1903
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	August 14, 1903
"INDRAMA"	5,197	W. E. Craven	September 13, 1903

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1903.

14

FOR ODESSA.

THE Russian Steamer
"HERMANN LERCHE,"
1,878 tons, will be despatched for the above
port on or about 10th July.
For Freight, apply to
BRADLEY & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903. [1591]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS—POSTES FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
etc.

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.
ON TUESDAY, the 14th July, 1903, at
8 A.M., the Company's Steamship
"ERNEST SIMONS," Captain Dupuy
Fromy, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and
Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES
via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with
the s.s. "Nora," which vessel takes on her
Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the
25th July, direct to Suva, Port Said and
Marseilles.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon
only on Monday, the 13th July. Specie and
Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day.
No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday.
Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents
and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's
Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [12]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI,
ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils,
to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED
SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE
and ADRIATIC PORTS.)
THE Company's Steamship

"TRIESTE,"
Captain Macoski, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., P.M.
For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents,
Princes' Building.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [13]

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.
STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW
YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"VERONA,"
Captain H. N. Spiess, will be despatched on or
about SATURDAY, the 25th JULY.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [1883]

HONGKONG AND MACAO LINE.
THE Steamship
"PAK KONG,"
Captain W. Moore, leaves Hongkong
daily at 7 a.m., and leaves Macao daily about
2 p.m.
1st Class fare \$1.00 single
2nd Class fare 50 cents
3rd Class fare 20 cents
Meals on board \$1.00.
Special trip every Sunday, leaving Hongkong
at 8 a.m., Macao 5.30 p.m.
KWONG WAN STEAMBOAT CO.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903. [1811]

FOR CANTON.
THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer
"SAN CHEUNG,"
951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for
Canton at 8 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUES-
DAYS and THURSDAYS and return to
Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton
at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric
light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong
near Harbour Office.
First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1
each.
Cargo Freight very moderate.
J. TREVOUX & CO.,
No. 123, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [1751]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.
HONGKONG—MANILA.
REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE
MONEY,
SINGLE, \$25; RETURN, \$40.
STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH
ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOM-
MODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DAILY
QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [28]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
THE Underwritten GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for Cape Ports every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars,
apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [8]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"BENLOMOND,"
Captain Mutton, will be despatched as above
on or about the 2nd July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1903. [1691]

FOR MARSEILLES, COPENHAGEN
AND BALTIC PORTS.
THE Danish Steamer
"PRINS VALDEMAR,"
Captain Kock, will be ready to load for the
above ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the
15th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [1906]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANT-
WERP, LONDON, PORT SAID,
COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAKATA MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of general Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their risk
in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where
each consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless in-
structions are given to the contrary before
Noon, To-day, 30th inst.
Goods not cleared by the 6th prox. will be
subject to rent.
All ship-damaged packages must be left in
the Godowns and notices of same sent to this
Office before the 9th prox., or claims in con-
nection therewith will not be recognised.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [1885]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"TYDEUS,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both
cases it will be at consignee's risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown
on and after the 30th instant.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 6th July.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 6th July will
be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 13th
July, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1903. [10-12]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, etc.,
Memphis, and from Bordeaux, ex s.s.
"Ville de Lorient" in connection with above
Steamer, are hereby informed that their
Goods, with the exception of Opium,
Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and
stored at their risks into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, To-day, the 29th inst., requesting
it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underwriter, Goods remaining unclaimed after
Monday, the 6th July, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 6th July, or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on
Monday, the 6th July, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1903. [2]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"LAISANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that
their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M. the 1st July, will be
landed at Consignee's risk and expense into
Godowns at EAST POINT.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1903. [1863]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.
SS. "ARABIA" FROM NEW YORK.
The cargo ex above steamer having arrived
here to-day by the O. S. S. Co.'s
Steamship
"TYDEUS,"
from Singapore, Consignees are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature by the Underwriter.
The cargo will be landed into the Godowns
of the O. S. S. Co., at Wanchai, and stored at
Consignee's risk and expense.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after Monday, the 6th July a.c.
will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1903. [1863]

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!! GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Op-
pression in breathing, stiffness of chest,
Hoarseness, Laryngitis, Colds, with
Wheezing, Bronchitis, Catarrhal
affections, and difficulty in Expec-
toration, are promptly relieved by
these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, sold by all Chemists.
CRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Gri-
mault's Matico as the most active and at
the same time the most inoffensive remedy
in the treatment of Acute and Chronic
Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copoba,
have not the inconvenience of producing
Nausea.

MATIOCO INJECTION is used in recent
AND
MATIOCO CAPSULES in the chronic cases
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, sold by all Chemists.

1882-5

BUDWEISER BEER

EXTRA PALE LAGER in CLEAR BOTTLES,
OF UNIVERSAL FORTNIGHTLY
ANHEUSER BUCHS BREWING
ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.



This Beer is brewed of best Pilsener Hops and
finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to
contain Chemicals in any form.
The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and
full mature age insures its fine condition in any
climate. Beautifully bright, so actively spark-
ling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [37]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

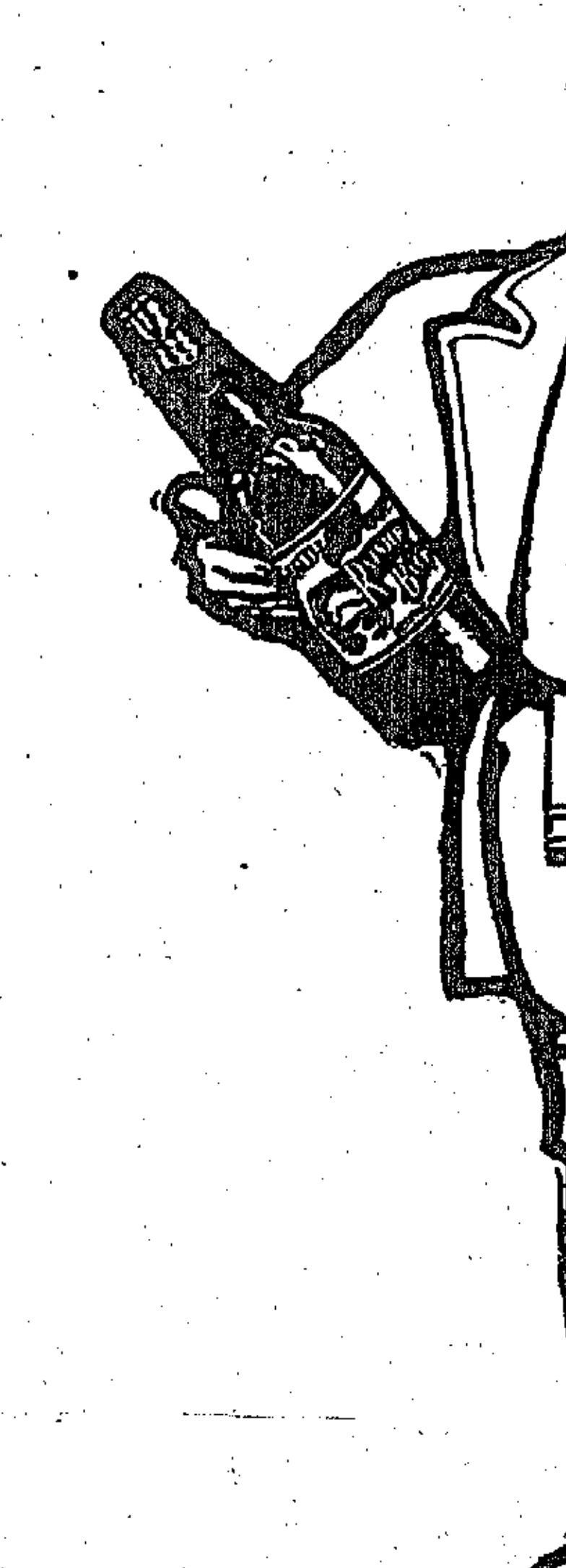
CODE WORD: "DOCK" NAGASAKI
A.I. A.C.C. Sailing and Engineering Coll-
Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).
Extreme Length... 525 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 89 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 25' 1"

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAJIMA).
Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 350 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22' 1"
PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGI).
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can
execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILD-
ING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well
as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.
THE COMPANY has a SALVAGE
STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED
WITH POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT
READY at SHORT NOTICE.

1877



YES, SIR! HERE'S THE BEER, SIR!
RAINIER THE ONLY BEER, SIR!
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD., HONGKONG AGENTS.

1882-5

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCAN-
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1902.
£16,378,771.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0
II. FINE FUNDS... 2,872,151 14 10

The Underwritten, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1888]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Underwritten AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to ACCEPT First
Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current
Rates.

STEMSSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 29th May 1895. [27]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Underwritten, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [1113]

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF BREMEN.

THE Underwritten, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT FOREIGN and
CHINESE RISKS.

HOTZ, S. JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2327]

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE Underwritten Agents of above Company
are prepared to accept First-class Foreign
and Chinese RISKS against FIRE at Current
Rates.

TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1903. [216]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.

THE Underwritten, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [26]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COM-
PANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1851.
Cash Security... £252,719
Total Losses Paid... £2,783,240

THE Underwritten, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [1449]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

THE Underwritten are now prepared to
BRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAFLAIRE & CO.
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [12]

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underwritten, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

HCTZ S. JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [3]

